

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, JUNE 10.

WAR.—Some of those journals which, for a time, were so eager to preserve the blessings of peace as to close their eyes to the possibility of a war, now seem inclined to go over to the other extreme, and are ready to bring three wars upon us at once—with Mexico, with England, and with France—to say nothing of the war prospect with Brazil, which appeared inevitable, according to the late British papers. We have only to repeat what has appeared probable for a long time to many intelligent merchants in this city—a war with Mexico is not an impossible event, and the country ought to be, and we hope is, prepared to meet it. By annexing Texas, we did, in the opinion of many, declare war upon Mexico, who had not *de jure*, although she certainly had *de facto*, relinquished her claim to that portion of her territory.

It was then assumed that Mexico was too weak and contemptible a Power to resist or to meet such a declaration of war by any other course than the most quiet submission. And, proceeding upon this assumption, it was argued that the annexation of Texas would be closed as an important dramatic event, by its declaration of assent to the terms of annexation proposed to it by the United States. This is still the received opinion of a great portion of the press, and it is an opinion sanctioned and approved by a leading statesman of the South and his political friends.

Still the fact must begin to make itself evident to them, as it does to many who hitherto have partaken of this opinion at the North, that the solution of the problem of our first step towards territorial aggrandizement is not yet at hand. We may be opening upon a new chapter of events. We may be on the eve of passing quietly, and almost imperceptibly, into a new course of action, which shall put to rest for some years much of the activity and enterprise of peace, and awaken energies and instincts natural to the human breast, and not wholly foreign to the Anglo-Saxon race.

Two years ago we were quite content to look around upon our already widely-extended borders; to view with a feeling of patriotic satisfaction the rapid and unexampled progress of the arts of civilization and of peace; to dwell with a natural pride upon the general diffusion of knowledge and religion under the protection of our institutions; and to limit our anticipations, at least for the present generation, to the admission of Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin into the Confederacy, and the gradual incorporation of the Northwestern Territory into the Union. Now we are too restive and impatient to content ourselves with these narrow limits. We think, talk, and write—perhaps dream—of Texas, Texas—Oregon, Oregon—California—and sweeping the British from the face of the continent.

In the mean time, if the American people are determined upon this change of habits—if one of those periodical mutations in human affairs, from which the Atlantic world has been long exempt, is about to take place, we may as well be prepared for it. If the alarm is a true one, it would be unpardonable negligence on our part to meet it unprepared; if false, we shall, in preparing ourselves for war, have only done that which the Father of his Country enjoined upon us, and which, in our haste to distribute among the States the surplus revenue which they never should have received, we neglected to do at the proper time.

The Washington correspondent of a morning paper submits two alternatives, either of which he thinks is likely to beget war. To the first of these, which assumes that Great Britain will go the extent of five millions in order to buy a majority in the Texas Congress, it is perhaps not necessary to pay much attention. Such purchases can never be made openly. Indignant virtue takes the alarm, and, aiding the natural impulse to do good by a rapid calculation of the greater advantages to be derived from an honest course over one so flagrantly dishonest, enables weak human nature to resist the evil. To the second alternative, which is, that annexation takes place by the popular voice, and that Mexico, stimulated and encouraged by England, and by any direct assurance of aid, but by the hostile attitude assumed by that Power towards us on the Oregon question, will proceed to repossess herself of a portion at least of her territory, earnest attention must be given. It is here, and in this way, that the beginning of the end may arise.

Mexico has a force, under General Arista, upon the Rio Grande. The line she appears determined to take is within the limits of Texas. A collision between the American and Mexican troops may take place upon this ground, for Texas will not yield this portion of the territory, and the American Government has already placed at its disposal a naval force to co-operate on this point, and has stationed in reserve a force of eighteen companies of dragoons and infantry ready for action if the tocsin be sounded.

It is one of the anomalies in affairs of Government to see how a distant and comparatively unimportant spot often rivets the attention of the whole Christian world, while it almost appears to overlook its nearer and more immediate interests. Thus, during the past twenty years, England, France, Russia, and the German Confederacy have occupied themselves, by turns, with the affairs of Greece, of Spain, of the Levant, of Algiers, of India, and of the Pacific Isles. Yet there were some thirty millions of people in England, as many in France, twice that number in Russia and Germany, and we do not venture a very bold assertion in saying that in neither of these countries is government yet *exactly perfect*, nor the social system yet so organized as to produce as much comfort and happiness to all its component parts as it might do. Still it seems to us that as desirable in grave matters as it is in those of a lighter nature.

The brokers in Wall street, when they have sufficiently run upon all the well known stocks, generally seek out the most distant and the most rotten institutions they can find—the more worthless the better—out of which they make a new and clean pack, and the bystanders eagerly join with them in the game. So politicians, when all is peace and quietness at home, go to the very verge of the southern or western horizon, and thence bring in a new theme for profligate debates, speeches, and diplomatic notes, and the people, pleased with the novelty, follow their movements with an eager gaze and all-absorbing stare. But there is a limit to both these operations. Pay day comes round. The game cannot be kept up indefinitely. Its denouement sometimes enable those who begin it to retire from the table with their pockets filled, but sometimes an unexpected reverse of fortune awaits them, and they go down in the ruin they have brought about them. *Who can tell where the great game of war, if once begun, may lead?*

HARBORABLE.—This is the name of an agricultural settlement, on the waters of the Arkansas river, near the base of the Rocky Mountains. It consists of about 25 families, old settlers and hunters, who have built houses and devoted themselves to agriculture. They all have Indian wives and children, they being much preferred to the Indians of the plains, who are nearest to them. They raise considerable quantities of corn, which they trade to the Indians for furs, robes, and other articles. The Indians parch the corn, and bruise and pound it into meal in skin bags, and then make bread out of it. The settlers in Harborable have no mills except a few indifferent hand mills, with which they grind corn for their own use. These men are very expert riflemen, well practiced in Indian customs and warfare, and consider themselves fully competent to defend themselves against all the Indian tribes of that region, if they should be attacked by them. They live a rough, hard, romantic life, but are hospitable to those who visit them or pass through their settlement. (St. Louis News Era.)

CAUTION.—A little girl died yesterday from the effect of eating cherries, which she ate upon the system very much like "laughing gas."—*Louisville Journal.*

## WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS, WITH REFERENCE TO HOME INTERESTS.

The article from the New York "Evening Post," which occupies the preceding column, characterized by a national and elevated spirit, presents a body of reflections which, coming directly home to the business and bosoms of all its intelligent readers, cannot fail to make a deep impression upon them.

The *Evening Post* is, as our readers generally are well aware, a paper of long standing; its policies, like those of several of the particularly eminent members of the party now ascendant in the General Government, originally high-toned Federal, have in the course of time, without any material change of position, become high-toned Democratic; whereby the *Post*, with the distinguished men referred to, have become the habitual supporters of a party, some of whose principles they condemn no less than we, who have never been otherwise than opposed to ultraism of all sorts. It is a feature in the character of the *Post*, however, that it will not lend itself to every wild project that may present itself in the name of "the party," or, being presented by others, may be adopted by it. The "Post" has been, therefore, the consistent opponent of the scheme for the "annexation" of Texas, which it denounced as mercenary in its origin, corrupt in its progress, anti-national in its motives, and portentous in its probable consequences. The warnings of the "Post" were, as we all know, disregarded by its political friends and associates, who, leaping at one bound over the barriers of the Constitution, and resolutely turning their back on all their former doctrines and professions on the same subject, succeeded, by the power of party, and by the employment of every means of persuasion, purchase, and seduction, in obtaining a majority of one vote in the Senate of the United States in favor of the measure of "annexation." The now apprehended consequence of that ill-omened action of the Senate is the subject of the article which we copy to-day from the "Post," and which we were the more gratified to find there, from having seen, in some late articles—admitted, as we now perceive, inadvertently into its columns—reason to apprehend that the *Post* had sacrificed its own sound judgment, upon the "annexation" question, to mere senseless party clamor, or the still more senseless love of excitement and rage of acquisition, which the *Post* is so sorry to say, too truly designates as "instincts natural to the human heart and not foreign to the Anglo-Saxon race."

Right manfully has the *Post* come forth, at this juncture to speak plain truth to its readers; to point out to them the danger at hand, which it had, when at a distance, prophetically announced; and to exhort them to brace up their courage to meet the worst that can befall them. This indulgence of a passion for territorial aggrandizement, this hankering after the property of our neighbors; this "instinct" of the Anglo-Saxons, who are, as General HAMILTON once said in a much-applauded speech at a Texan festival—"the greatest land robbers in existence;" this "quitting our own to stand on foreign ground," so solemnly protested against by WASHINGTON, whose admonition on this subject became, twenty years ago, the key-note of the "Democracy," with General JACKSON at their head—the *Post* shows clearly enough to its readers is not likely, as some seem to suppose, to end in a sort of pleasure-party to "the Halls of the Montezumas," nor yet in a great lottery for the distribution of the brilliant spoils of their descendants. A day of reckoning must come. A war-debt of hundreds of millions is to be created; and the General Government cannot, as some other Governments have done, contract debts which they do not mean to pay. This debt, when created, must be paid, and can only be paid by taxes upon the People; and, indeed, before it can be created, money must be raised in the same way to pay the interest upon it, to the amount of tens of millions annually. This war with Mexico, supposing it to begin and end with her, may, as the *Post* shrewdly hints, serve to fill the pockets of a score or two of contractors and hangers-on upon the Government, but to carry it on will grind the face of the people, and involve in ruin many important interests of the country.

The knowledge that such will be the effect, to a greater or less extent, of a war with any foreign Power, makes its due impression on the mind of the "Post," as it must do on the mind of every man who is at once intelligent and honest—by which we mean who is uncorrupt, unbiased by direct personal interest in war, or in the particular object for which war is to be waged. In the maintenance of essential rights and interests, we know that such considerations as these, however powerful, must sometimes be disregarded. There is a necessity which has no law. There are cases of collision with a foreign Power in which there is no alternative. One of the great vices of the Texan scheme, the iniquity and false pretences of which, however doubted before, are now undergoing daily development and shameful confirmation, is, that it has put the choice of the alternatives of peace or war beyond our control. It is in the hands of Mexico. The destinies of this country have been fearfully put at hazard, by a heartless combination of ambitious politicians and interested speculators; and the great body of the respectable, and orderly, and contented population, are to bear the consequences, whatever they may be, of this rash experiment upon the public prosperity.

We are glad that the *Evening Post* has fairly put the question, which we trust will be fairly met by the journals of its own party: "Who can tell where the great game of war, if once begun, may lead?"

The "Union" comments strongly upon the assaults made in the English newspapers upon the conduct and character of the United States. There are many newspapers in England similar to many in this country—some good, some bad, some indifferent. We have seen a column upon column of abuse, denunciation, vaporing, rant, bombast, and nonsense poured forth in certain American newspapers against the people and Government of Great Britain. We suppose certain of the English newspapers think that "turn about is fair play," and give in return a touch of the same quality. And yet this harms nobody but the persons engaged in such a disreputable business. Neither Sir ROBERT PEEL nor Mr. POLK regard these "paper pellets of the brain," for the most part "mere sound and fury, signifying nothing."—*Alex. Gaz.*

The "Union" directs attention to the circumstance that the proclamation of President JONES, of Texas, calling the Convention of the 4th of July, exhibits a "double aspect." He calls the Convention "for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the Republic."

Iowa.—On the 21st ultimo a bill was passed by one branch of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Iowa which provides for submitting to a second vote of the people the draught of a State Constitution which was lately rejected by them. The vote was year 11, nays 1. This bill was made the order of the day in the other House (of Representatives) for the 29th ultimo.

INTEREST ON THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEBT.—There seems to be a firm and determined resolve in every section of the State to meet the payment of the August interest. We learn from Harrisburg that the following counties have notified the State Treasurer of their determination to comply with his circular of the 24th ultimo: Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Chester, Lehigh, Delaware, and Fayette. These counties will pay into the State Treasury five hundred thousand dollars. The Commissioners of Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, and Tioga have given notice to their collectors in their respective counties, to pay all moneys over they shall have collected before the 15th of July next, and in several other instances have been called to the subject.—*Pennsylvania.*

We are not surprised that a man who would (as Mr. BIRNEY has done) avow himself willing to take an oath to support the Constitution, and yet declare his determination to disregard certain parts of that instrument, should be willing to promote a servile insurrection, or to deprive individuals of property guaranteed to them by the Constitution and Laws. This political abolitionist aspires to be the President of the Union, and yet admits that he would knowingly disregard the obligations of the Constitution. We should be sorry to suppose that all abolitionists are so unscrupulous; but yet they must know that, to wrest the slave from his owner, or to overthrow the institutions of the South, would be a violation of law and of justice.

From the publications made pending the late Presidential election, in relation to Mr. Birney, we had ceased to respect him as an honest but misguided man; but we confess that we were not prepared to suspect him of such gross profligacy as is attributed to him in his latest letter. We could not believe that any man of intelligence, and especially one who aspires to become "a leader in Israel," would avow a willingness to swear to support the Constitution of the Union, with a mental reservation of the right to violate such parts of it as he might think proper. What safety would there be in permitting such a man to testify before a court or jury? We have not seen the letter of Mr. Birney, but if it contain sentiments such as are imputed to him in the above extract, he has certainly sacrificed all respect for the good opinions of the honorable portion of society. (Baltimore American Republican.)

ABSDURD DROUQUENESS.—The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York on Monday last:

"Whereas the Common Council has learned with great satisfaction of the arrival in this metropolis of Gen. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, the personal friend and companion of the patriot JACKSON; and whereas the eminent public services of General Armstrong, his long devoted attachment to the institutions of his country, his signal services in the late war, justly endear him to his countrymen as one who has well earned their esteem and lasting regard; and whereas, while we may point with propriety and satisfaction to the public services, moral worth, and private virtues of the distinguished stranger, referred to, as a soldier, a statesman, and citizen, his arrival among us, on his passage to a foreign country, is increased in interest from the fact that he is the particular and chosen friend of the venerable sage of the Hermitage, and has resided at his hand honors that have not been conferred upon another; and whereas, entertaining the most profound gratitude for the safety of General Armstrong on his voyage, and holding him as we do, in common with his countrymen, in high estimation, as the representative of the city of New York, we did him welcome: Therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of three from each Board be appointed, in conjunction with his Honor the Mayor and the President of each Board, to wait on General Armstrong and tender to him the respects of the City Government, and such hospitality as will make his sojourn among us agreeable."

Now, we believe Mr. ARMSTRONG is a very respectable private gentleman, who will be as much surprised by "the profound solicitude" expressed for his safe voyage to Liverpool by the wise men of Gotham, and as much annoyed by the absurd terms of eulogy employed by them, and imputations of merit which only the most eminent services to the country could justify, as every other modest man would be.

If the fathers of the city will play the fool and the scoundrel, they have no right to do so by rendering ridiculous a gentleman who has never done them any wrong.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

The Governor of Ohio has issued his proclamation, according to law, notifying that the following new banks are authorized to proceed to the business of banking: Commercial Bank, Cincinnati; Exchange Bank, Columbus; Franklin Bank, Cincinnati; City Bank, Cleveland; Dayton Bank, Dayton.

The train of cars that left Baltimore on Tuesday morning for Cumberland ran over a cow, and was delayed some time. In re-connecting the cars they came suddenly together, and a passenger, name not given, who was standing on the outside of one of the cars, fell and had one of his legs badly crushed.

HARVEST.—Harvest is almost here, and our farmers are busily engaged in their preparations to meet it. We believe the wheat crop of Berkeley will turn out better this year than for many years past. Indeed, we have been blessed, so far, much more abundantly than some of our neighboring counties. We have had several very refreshing rains in the last week or two—enough, as we have been informed by several of our farmers, to make the wheat. We understood from a gentleman a few days since that there had been no rain of any consequence at all in Clarke county since the 4th of March last.—*Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

The good people of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin Territory, who have for some time been quarrelling about their bridges, have at length come to blows. The Sentinel of Thursday week says:

"Yesterday, while sitting in our sanctum, we were disturbed by the firing of cannon. Soon a large crowd assembled, broke down the Spring street bridge, and then proceeded to that across the Menomonee. This they also rendered impassable."

"Many of the mob at the Menomonee bridge were armed with pistols and guns, and one or two individuals were considerably injured, though not dangerously. While writing this article cannons and guns are being fired."

"The bridges below were then destroyed, so that it was impossible for teams to cross, and nearly so for foot passengers. This disgraceful outbreak was occasioned by sectional jealousies: the people on either side of the river were fearful that their neighbors were doing too well."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The dwelling-house of Mr. PRINTUP, a farmer, near Fultonville, on the Erie Canal, was burnt on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and two of his children perished in the flames. Mr. P. was also severely burnt, and was hardly expected to live.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—It is impossible to record the number of fire occurring in all directions of the country. Almost every exchange paper we open contains an account of some fire, more or less devastating, in its vicinity. In truth, they seem to exceed all precedent, both in numbers and in the amount of property destroyed. The long drought and the high winds which have prevailed so extensively this spring have given a fearful power to the malice of the incendiary, and in many cases have brought a terrible retribution upon the carelessness of property owners. It is easy to perceive that an early and abundant supply of water and a more vigilant eye would have saved millions of dollars of property now utterly wasted, and would have exempted thousands of families from the bitterness of utter destitution.—*Albany Argus.*

## LATE FROM TEXAS.

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of the 1st instant that the steamship McKim arrived at that place from Texas on the preceding day, bringing Galveston dates to the 28th, and Houston to the 27th of May.

The United States squadron had sailed from Galveston. The new sloop of war St. Mary's (reported to be one of the fastest sailers in the American Navy) was dispatched on the evening of the 24th May for Vera Cruz, and on the 27th the three other vessels comprising the squadron sailed on a cruise down the Gulf. It is supposed to be Com. STOCKTON's intention to look in at Corpus Christi, Brazos Santiago, and perhaps other points on the coast. Mr. WICKLIFFE, the late Postmaster General, sailed in the Princeton, and the fleet was expected to return to Galveston in the course of ten days.

The recommendation of President JONES for electing Delegates to a People's Convention is said to meet with general favor, except in the West, and it is thought that in that section the people will give way and make choice of delegates.

The Houston Star of the 24th May, after mentioning a previous rumor that Mexican troops were concentrating at San Luis Potosi, goes on to say:

"Within a few days we have received intelligence from a respectable source that these troops have approached the Rio Grande, and that they are now currently reported in Mexico that they are to be stationed east of that river. It is said that the Mexican Government is determined to take possession of the country west of the Nueces, and when the measure of annexation is consummated, she will appeal to the world, and declare that, as the territory west of the Nueces is in possession of her troops, the claim of Texas to it is void. Information has recently been received at Corpus Christi which indicates that Mexico is playing a deep scheme of treachery. We are happy to state here that arrangements have been made to obtain accurate information of the movements of the Mexican forces, and it is believed that our Government will be prepared to repel any incursion of Mexican troops into the disputed territory."

It is supposed that Com. Stockton's visit to Corpus Christi and that vicinity has something to do with this business.

## LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, in reply to a letter from the citizens of Mobile, inviting him to visit that city, addressed them a long letter in relation to the important matters that came under his charge whilst Secretary of State. With regard to Oregon he says:

"The absorbing character of the negotiation in reference to Texas did not so engross my attention as to neglect that of Oregon. As soon as the former was sufficiently despatched, and the business of the Department brought up, I entered on that. I left it in an unfinished state, and, as it is still pending, I am not at liberty to speak of the course I took in reference to it; but I trust, when it comes to be made public, it will not be less successful in meeting your approbation and that of the country generally. It is a subject not without great difficulties; and I feel assured I shall be pardoned for expressing a hope that it may be conducted by those to whose hands it is entrusted to finish the negotiation so as to bring it to a successful and satisfactory termination, and thus avoid an appeal to arms. Neither country can possibly gain anything by such an appeal, or can possibly desire it, if it can be honorably avoided."

## OREGON.

We have just had a conversation with one of the hardy pioneers who went over the Rocky Mountains with the Oregon Emigrating Expedition in 1842. He remained the following winter in Oregon, but did not like the country, and left next spring for California, where he intends to make his permanent home.

He says Oregon is a remarkably hard country to make a living in. The soil is generally stony and rocky, though there are some good valleys and plains, but the climate is still more discouraging. There is no part of the country out of sight of mountains snow-covered at all seasons; and, though the winters are mild for the latitude, the summers are cold and frosty. The nights are cold at all seasons, the breezes from the snowy mountains chilling the atmosphere in the absence of a vertical sun. Corn cannot be raised at all, except a very small, frost-defying kind, and the crops are generally light, while there is little or no chance for internal navigation. What the look is for harbors and external commerce, the world already knows.

Our informant says a majority of the emigrants to Oregon are disappointed and dissatisfied with the country, and many of them leave as soon as possible for California.—*New York Tribune.*

The address of Governor STEELE to the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire is in several respects a curious document. We do not wish to interfere with the affairs of a neighboring State, and shall therefore not comment upon it. About half of it is devoted to the discussion of the Tariff, which he considers as the mere creature of "designing politicians," for the promotion of their own ends—"an Independent Treasury"—the Annexation of Texas, and the Oregon question. In regard to the latter he says that he does not doubt that "our rights to that country are clear and unquestionable," and he adds, "nor have I heard a single doubt from any American (until after the British Ministry asserted their claim) of our right not only to the 49th degree of latitude, but to the 54th." He, however, admits that our Government some years ago, "unfortunately for us," offered to limit our claim to the 49th degree. How they could have made this offer, if they considered our claim to the 54th degree clear and unquestionable, he does not inform us.

This speech is one of the many examples afforded by State Executives of a disposition to meddle in questions of national politics when a better discretion would have taught them to confine themselves to the affairs of their own State. There are occasions on which it is pertinent and highly proper for a State Executive, in addressing his own Legislature, to allude to topics of great public interest, depending on the action of the National Government. But unless it can be done more successfully than in the present case, it would be the part of prudence to let those subjects alone.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.]

## Cheap Travelling North.

The following statement of cheap travelling to Montreal is taken from the American Traveller: and this statement, low as it is, is higher on some part of the route than the reality. From New York to Albany the fare or charge for passage is only 25 cents; and a good berth included, only 50 cents! From Albany northward we are not familiar, but presume the Traveller is, as it always, quite at home in such matters:

"CHEAP FARE.—Persons travelling now-a-days can go almost for nothing:

From New York to Albany, 150 miles per steamboat,	first class,	\$0 50
From Albany to Whitehall, steamboat to Troy and packet-boat thence to Whitehall, 77 miles,	1st class,	1 13
From Whitehall to St. John's, by steamboat, 150 miles,	1st class,	25
From St. John's to Quebec, by railroad, 15 miles,	1st class,	50
From Lapsire to Montreal, by steamboat, 9 miles,	1st class,	50
Total, 401 miles,	1st class,	\$2 88

There is a Society in Prince Edward county (Va.) which calls itself "The Order of Self-Inflicted Backaches." The girls are very much opposed to it, and we see by the last papers that one of the girls had succeeded in getting a member to resign. His recantation was taken before a clergyman, which makes it good for life.—*Balt. Pat.*

## THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A little before midnight of Wednesday the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, believed to contain the best collection of Paintings in the United States, was consumed by fire, supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary.

The fire was first discovered beneath the Statue Gallery, which was entirely destroyed, with all its contents; and, spreading to the Library room, a large number of pictures were destroyed before they could be removed. Several pictures of great value were also lost in the Rotundo. With great efforts, the valuable Library, chiefly a present from Napoleon Bonaparte, was saved, though considerably injured. The losses of pictures, in many instances, are irreparable.

## WORCESTER COUNTY (MD.) PAYING UP!

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 10, 1845.

Are you aware, Mr. Editor, that the Receiver of Taxes in Worcester county has recently paid into the Treasury \$26,000, received by him in that county for State taxes since the first of January last? This gentleman is now appointed collector of that county, and every thing will go on smoothly there.

The latest letter from the city of Mexico, received by the last arrival, takes quite a pacific view of existing circumstances:

"MEXICO, MAY 20, 1845.

"This Government having been empowered by Congress to enter into a treaty with the Texan Commissioners, all fears of a rupture between this country and the United States at that score is now at an end."

REDUCED FARES.—The Long Island Railroad Company have issued a new card of reduced fares, and doubled their trains along the whole line—making the rate generally about 1½ cents per mile.

On and after the first of next month newspapers sent to any distance less than thirty miles will be free of postage.

FREDERICK COUNTY BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Frederick County Bank, held on the 4th instant, HENRY SCHLEY, Esq., the late able and efficient Clerk of Frederick County Court, was elected *Cashier* of that old and respectable institution.

## PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg American of Saturday last has the following paragraph:

"We yesterday dived into the heart of the burnt district. We waded through the dust ankle deep, and groped our way through an atmosphere also filled with the same element. Few even in the city are aware of the extent of the building going on. It is probably among the remarkable features of the late fire that the stone foundation walls of almost every house was so much burnt as to require to be rebuilt. Wood street, from Diamond alley to Water—five entire squares—is rebuilding on both sides, without exception, we believe, a single lot. The same is the case with Water street, from Market to Grant. On the cross streets the building is not so regular, though here they are also very numerous. One feels almost at a loss to know where the materials are found for so large and unlooked for a demand. The fire is not yet entirely out. In one or two places we found the blue smoke rising from out masses of brick which had fallen into the cellars."

## FROM THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the 24th ultimo says:

"The Creeks are now in Council upon matters of importance to their own as well as several of the bordering and adjacent nations. There were, a few days since, eleven of the wild tribes represented, but the Camanches and Pawnees have refused to meet them. The Creeks exceedingly regret this, as they have ever shown a disposition to cultivate friendly relations with all their neighbors. We were informed that there were about three hundred Creeks, besides numerous other tribes present, among whom were the 'Niwas,' a tribe from the west of the Rocky Mountains, who brought in an enormous pipe to smoke in council with the Creeks."

A correspondent of the Intelligencer writes from the council ground in the Creek Nation on the 13th as follows:

"There are at present deputations from eleven tribes—Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Delawares, Shawnees, Piankeshaws, Flatheads, Chickasaws, Kickapoos, and Osages. They commenced regular business yesterday. The principal object is to clear the 'white-path,' and cover over the blood that has been recently spilt by the Creeks and Pawnee Mahaws."

"The Camanches returned an angry answer to the Muscogee messengers, allowing them to escape only with their lives. They said: 'We accept your tobacco, and have smoked it; you have lodged with us all night; take back the war-pump and the broken dogs; they are false, and your people have a forked tongue.' It is said and believed that one of the messengers (and the only one who spoke the Camanche language) played falsely with the Creeks. They (the Camanches) further allude to a meeting this Moon, at the great Salt Plains, with all the prairie tribes, to concert measures of action and defence. This has created concern, on the part of the Creeks particularly."

## REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEWSPAPERS.

For the benefit of country subscribers, and our own benefit, we publish the subjoined article on the subject of remittances by mail to newspaper publishers:

"REMITTANCES.—The limitation of the franking privilege of the postmasters by the new law having cut off the usual mode of transmitting subscriptions to papers, the Postmaster General has made the following substitute for that great convenience to both the public and the press:

"Money for newspaper subscription, not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The postmaster is, in such a case, to give the person paying the money a receipt thereon, and to advise forthwith the postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses."

## WONDERFUL LAND SLIDE.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes as follows of a recent land slide at Warsaw, in Ulster county:

"Never within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has Nature given such awful demonstrations of her freaks in this country as happened here a few weeks since. On the night of the 3d of May last, a large tract of land, comprising a portion of the farms of J. H. B. Diamond and Jas. G. Bruyn, broke loose, and was carried by the force of its own gravity about one hundred and sixty yards, carrying with it fruit trees and various other objects of large size, some still standing in their upright position, others torn from their beds and scattered in most beautiful confusion. What has caused this rupture no one has, as yet, ascertained. Not a word was heard of the 'move' of this mass of matter, save, as one of the neighbors says, he heard the sound of a 'rushing mighty wind.' The first indication we had of any thing unusual having taken place, was that the Rondout creek below the slide was, on the following morning, completely dry. On our arrival at the place we found that the earth had broken loose about thirty feet from the stage road leading from Kingston to Wurtsboro, running parallel with the road for about a hundred and twenty yards, forming a chasm at the point where it started of about one hundred feet perpendicular; the whole body containing about sixty acres of land."

"In its passage it crossed the Rondout stream, literally clearing the bed of all obstructions, and depositing its contents to the height of about fifteen feet in the bed of the stream for about one hundred and sixty yards, forming a dam at one dash across the whole stream impervious as masonry could make it. The waters above proved what has always been considered impossible, namely, their powers of running 'up stream.' This it continued to do for the distance of about two miles, to a place called Hixon's dam; where, after finding its level, it receded, and, with the help of human hands and its own powers, it forced its passage through the adjoining lands, to find its own channel below."

"While writing this I am informed by one of our oldest inhabitants that a similar occurrence took place about fifty years ago."

Miss Hannah Cornell, daughter of Henry Cornell, of the town of Chemung, New York, aged about 16 years, was drowned on Monday evening last while attempting to cross the Chemung river on horseback.

## EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1845.

The "Repealers" met last night at Tammany Hall in goodly numbers, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather. As many of the repeal societies in this country have been disbanded in consequence of the intemperate language of O'Connell in regard to Oregon, where he talks of bringing down the "Eagle of America to the feet of the British Lion," the object of the present meeting was to counteract as far as possible, by resolutions and speeches, the effect of the Liberator's bravado. A series of resolutions were accordingly adopted, in which O'Connell's contemptuous expressions towards us are repudiated, though in a very distant and gingerly manner, as if the writer shuddered at his own intemperance in defending this great Republic from the ridiculous aspersions of an individual.

The drift of the resolutions is simply this: The meeting declare their belief that even if the "expressions" (that is the tender phrase) of "one of the most distinguished leaders" of the Irish people had not been discovered by a portion of the Irish press, they (the meeting) would still "feel assured that in any collision between Great Britain and the United States, the heartfelt sympathies of the Irish people would be with the American cause."

While they make this somewhat questionable assumption, they abstain from administering any thing like a rebuke to O'Connell